

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1852.

"No North no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."—Franklin Pierce.

Election Tickets.

Our Democratic friends in the counties, in the vicinity of Indianapolis, where there is no Democratic press are informed that we are prepared to print election tickets, correctly at three dollars per thousand. Send on your orders in time.

Dr. B. F. Mullens.

Of Decatur county—an Irish orator—will address the Democratic Club of Indianapolis at the Court House on Monday evening October 4th.

The Democrats of the city and vicinity are invited to attend.

"All the Decency."

The Cincinnati Republican complains bitterly of the want of courtesy and respect of Democratic speakers and Democratic editors towards Gen. Scott; yet in the same article this "all decency" Whig editor uses the following language towards Gen. Pierce:

"And that splendid character! What a Rum-Angel! How lovely his attempt to starve and impoverish the aged wife of our beloved Harrison: this Pierce, who voted to take away from her an honest salary! How amiable in the sight of Heaven to give one whole red cent! How noble and generous to the mighty West, to vote against our rivers and harbors and our just rights! How he can flatter Cincinnati Democrats, and business men, and tell them they have no right to commerce or business! Ah, how amiable are his ways when he puts in the hands of the poor a cent, and takes away from the European exile the poor privilege of a vote! Sweet specimen, this Pierce!"

Our Democratic friends who do not read the Whig papers may hear some fair specimen of Whig arguments. This is the unscrupulous character of the opposition to Gen. Pierce. It is the same spirit that induced the Whig press and Whig politicians to enter the domestic sanctuary of Gen. Jackson and hunt down the beloved wife of the old hero, until in sorrow they drove her to the grave. This is the fell spirit that now actuates these men. The above extract from a leading Whig journal proves it.

Desperation of Whiggery.

The Whig committee in Washington it seems has assigned to Henry D. Moore, a Whig member of Congress from Philadelphia, the guardianship of the German voters of this country. He has taken charge of the German documents. He has issued a circular, and sent it to the faithful far and near, to obtain the names of the German voters. Among the interrogatories propounded is the following:

"5. What are the principal points urged by the Germans against our candidates, or Whig principles? CAN YOU MAKE ANY SUGGESTIONS HOW WE MAY MOST EFFECTIVELY ACT UPON THE GERMAN POPULATION in your county, the State, or in general?"

They want to know, by this secret circular, how they are to act effectively on the German population. That information once obtained, and they will then act accordingly. If the German voters are not cheated and deceived it will not be the fault of this Whig committee.

Political parties act on the defensive. Should General Scott be elected, the regular army will be the only line of precedent for the future in selecting candidates for the Presidency. Generals Wool, Twiggs, and Smith, of the regular army, are all Democrats, and from among them will the next Democratic candidate be selected. They are all men far superior to General Scott, as their letters and correspondence will show. Citizens will no more be looked to as candidates, but like the semi-military Republics of South America, the President will be selected from the army. This will greatly increase the influence and strength of the standing army.

If General Scott is defeated, Whigs as well as Democrats in future will look to the civil list for candidates for the Chief Magistracy. In this view the result is vastly important.

Not to be Caught.

We clip the following from the True Democrat, the organ of the Free-soil party in Indiana:

JOHN H. BRADLEY.—This gentleman is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Indianapolis District. Mr. B. is held up as a recent convert to Whiggery from Free-soilism. This is an entire mistake. It is true that he was for Van Buren in 1848, and it is equally true that he has not acted with the party since. He was in the Free-soil Convention, held at Indianapolis in January, 1849, and endeavored to transfer the party to the Whigs. Failing in this, he has nothing to do with the party.

Mr. Bradley is put in nomination probably with a view to secure Free-soil votes, not so much for himself as for Scott, but we very much mistake the true Democracy of that district if they will be caught in any such trap. We do not believe they will vote either for John H. Bradley or Gen. Winfield Scott.

Why should Democrats vote for Gen. Scott?

The Whigs confidently expect to elect Gen. Scott by the aid of Democratic votes. What have Democrats to gain by electing Gen. Scott? Is there one Whig doctrine that he is not in favor of? Is there one Democratic principle that he is not opposed to? He stands pledged to the Whig platform in all its parts. He stands pledged in favor of a Bankrupt law similar to the one of 1841—in favor of a national Bank, land distribution and high protective Tariff. He is pledged to appoint no Democrats to office. Why then should Democrats vote for him? They will not do it unless they have made up their minds to turn Whig and act with the Whig party in future.

The Sentinel denounces the payment of one year's salary to the widow of Gen. Harrison, but it has nothing to say of the donation of \$50,000 made by the late Locofoco Congress to "Granny Ritchie," recently of the Union—Indiana Journal.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was given to Mrs. Harrison, not because her husband had performed equivalent services, but because it was alleged that she was poor. The amount paid Mr. Ritchie was for extra printing done over and above his contract for which he had never received any pay. Quite a difference in the two cases.

Valle, of the True Democrat, offers to supply Free-soil tickets at the State election for three dollars per thousand. Defecies, we understand, supplies them gratis, with the names of John B. Howe, Chas. Dewey, David McDonald, and Samuel B. Gookins, the Whig candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, appended. If the Free-soilers will agree to vote part of the Whig ticket they can have them gratis. Quite an inducement.

We charged and proved that Gov. Wright, in 1844, was one of Henry Clay's most malicious slanders. Does he now expect, by his eulogies upon Mr. Clay, to induce a single friend of that great and good man to vote for one of his vilest traitors—Ind. Journal.

George K. Steele's money can buy up any amount of certificates to prove that Governor Wright has been guilty of every crime in the decalogue. These desperate men would wear away his life if necessary to accomplish their fiendish purposes.

Solomon Meredith.

The Whig Marshal of Indiana has published a series of appointments to make speeches in favor of Scott and Graham. Is this not a case of an office-holder of the Government interfering in elections? If so, every Whig in the land must be "fired with indignation" at the act.

Vote for President and Vice President in 1848.

The following is the official returns of the vote for President and Vice President in 1848. It possesses more than ordinary interest at the present time, and will be regarded with attention as the election approaches. It will be seen that on that occasion the Northern and Middle States that voted for Taylor and Fillmore were—

Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	4
Vermont	6
New York	36
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26

The Southern States that voted for Taylor and Fillmore were—

Delaware	3
Maryland	8
North Carolina	11
Georgia	12
Kentucky	12
Tennessee	13
Louisiana	6
Florida	2

Northern 97 |

Total 163 |

The number necessary for a choice was 142. Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore therefore received 17 more than enough.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848.

States	For Taylor	For Fillmore
Massachusetts	12	12
Rhode Island	4	4
Connecticut	4	4
Vermont	6	6
New York	36	36
New Jersey	7	7
Pennsylvania	26	26
Delaware	3	3
Maryland	8	8
North Carolina	11	11
Georgia	12	12
Kentucky	12	12
Tennessee	13	13
Louisiana	6	6
Florida	2	2

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of votes given 290 |

Necessary to a choice 146 |

OF WHICH FOR PRESIDENT.

Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, received 163 |

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, received 127 |

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Millard Fillmore, N. Y. received 163 |

Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, received 127 |

Old Federalism will show itself.

The Cincinnati Republican is wonderfully indignant because Judge Douglas read certain letters of Gen. Scott to prove his views on nativism. The editor says:

"But the falsehood is so reckless and designing that this miserable slanderer should be prosecuted for libel. We know of no other way which such persons can get their due."

Here is Whiggery in its true colors. The press must be muzzled, and every speaker who dares call in question the infallibility of Gen. Scott must be prosecuted for a libel. They would establish the English rule "the greater the truth the greater the libel." The man who dares to read Gen. Scott's Native American letters, must be prosecuted for a libel. The edition laws of the federal reign of John Adams, must be re-enacted, and every editor who dares call in question the acts of the Whig party must be fined and imprisoned. Here is Whiggery for you.

Great Rally at Springfield, Ohio.

The Dayton Empire says:

"The Democratic Rally at Springfield on Monday, was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic demonstrations of the season. The people were there by thousands, notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the weather. An immense procession was formed, escorted by several bands of music, and bearing a great variety of beautiful banners with appropriate and significant inscriptions. There was in the line an immense wagon, containing between 30 and 40 people, carrying a splendid flag, 70 feet high, with the American flag floating gracefully from its top, on which were inscribed the names of Pierce and King. The vast assemblage was addressed by Senators Douglas and Weller, in a most eloquent and acceptable manner. The '1840 enthusiasm' in Clark county is on the other side, and the Democracy there are preparing to render a good account of themselves in the pending contest."

The Hoosier Patriot.

This is the title of a new and handsomely printed Democratic sheet just issued at Rising Sun, Indiana, and edited with much spirit and ability by our young friend William T. Peppas, Esq. We hope the Patriot will meet with that encouragement which it deserves.

General Scott is west on an electioneering tour.

He has now gone to Blue Licks, Kentucky. Things look rather blue for him in that State and he is trying to right them up. He will visit Cincinnati and Louisville next week, and it is expected that he will stop at Madisonville on his route.

The Wilmington (North Carolina) Journal says:

"Stephens, of Georgia, came through here last week, and secured some of Scott's friends and by giving as his opinion that Scott was not certain of more than one State in Vermont—and was bound to be the most highly trusted of any man that ever was started for the Presidency. Stephens has always been looked upon as a close calculator of political chances."

The New Albany Tribune.

Milton Gragg's paper, calls the Boston Pilot "a dirty and unseemly locofoco sheet," and its readers "dirty locofocos." After the election our Irish friends who are now covered with barnyard will be abused in a similar strain.

The Boston Courier of the 15th speaks thus of the Webster movement:

"We may as well look at facts as they exist. THERE ARE SOME THOUSANDS OF WHIGS IN MASSACHUSETTS—MORE, WE FAINTLY, THAN IN GENERALLY SUPPOSED—who CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE INDUCED TO VOTE FOR GEN. SCOTT."

"People may call this the result of personal disappointment if they like."

We think that it is adherence to principle of the highest and noblest grade. But whatever the cause, the fact is unquestionable. Now, if this very numerous, high-minded, and intelligent class of Whigs are to be left without any candidate whatever, a Whig stamp, the question must and will arise with them: Where are we to go? They will either stay away from the polls, or vote a ticket which they would be sorry to be driven to; and in the latter event, they might be led to neglect the Whig State ticket, or to do it some harm. It is of no use whatever to say that these persons are traitors, or factionists, or are not being Whigs."

"They despise all such clamor. They hold themselves to be absolutely right in the course which they are taking. They hold that no kind of regard is to be paid to the real interests of the country by the convention which nominated Gen. Scott, and they are determined not to sanction the principle of such a nomination."

New York.—Frederick Douglass has given notice to his anti-slavery friends that he shall support the nomination of Hale and Julian, unless they shall "write letters of a compromising character." The announcement, he very modestly says, "will surprise some and grieve others."

The amount of money expended for cigars in the United States is not less than \$20,000,000 annually—more than the annual expenses of our national government, until within twenty years.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1852.

Gen. Scott.

We would ask every candid and just man in our country if Gen. Scott were not a candidate for the Presidency, and stood now in relation to them alone in the light of commander-in-chief of the army, as a patriot, as a citizen disconnected with politics, as a general who has led our army through many battles to victory, who has rendered many important civil services to the country—if they were called upon under these relations to express an opinion of him, would it not be highly laudatory; would it not be kind and generous; would it not be with a desire to do justice to his character; would it not be with thanks for what he has done; would he not be called great, brave, patriotic, humane, just, and faithful to every trust, and entitled to his country's gratitude? When he stood in this relation to his country, such was the opinion of Madison and Monroe, Clay and Cass, Adams and Webster, and unnumbered multitudes, with out distinction of party. Then he had no enemies. He was judged upon his merits, and justice held the scales.—Republican.

He was then at the head of the army—the conquering General, and accomplished soldier. His position is now changed. He is the regularly nominated Whig candidate. We look at him now, not as General Scott, the head of the standing army, but as Winfield Scott, a candidate for the highest elective office in the world—an office which requires exalted civil qualifications. As such every thing which throws light on his administrative abilities, as a civilian, becomes a question of great importance. Every political opinion expressed by him in his extensive correspondence, is a legitimate subject of investigation. His friends point with pride to his military career as evidence that he is a great captain. They should not complain when Democrats point to his civil record—a record made by himself—to prove that he is no statesman, or that his principles are at war with the best interests of the country. These are all fair and legitimate subjects of political investigation. The people ought to know what are the views and opinions of these candidates. Suppose General Pierce had not been nominated for the Presidency, he would now be in the enjoyment of his large and lucrative practice as a lawyer, respected alike by Whig and Democrat, as a great man of high character for talents and integrity. Not one word would have been uttered in disparagement of his military reputation. The Catholic text would have been unheard of, and the New Boston speech would have slept with the things that are past. His speeches and votes in Congress would never have been referred to. Now these things constitute important items in the political canvass. Of this we do not complain. It is all right and proper. We open wide the book which contains the political record of Franklin Pierce, and invite the strictest scrutiny. Madison and Monroe, Clay and Cass, Adams and Webster never uttered one word in disparagement of Gen. Scott as a statesman. Their commendations were confined to his military history, which constitutes no item in the present contest. His military character, as a commander, has not been called in question. It is his civil qualifications as a candidate for the Presidency, and his political principles which constitute the test in the present contest. When weighed in that balance, with Justice holding the scales, his military life will be thrown out. Divested of that, and he will be found sadly wanting in weight.

This is Democratic reasoning.

W. J. Brown, editor of the State Sentinel, urges the Democratic Executive Judges upon the ground that the new Constitution and laws all being new, and the work of Democratic hands, Judges should therefore be elected who will construe them according to Democratic views and Democratic policy. This is what the leaders mean when they talk about progressive Democracy!—White River Standard.

Exactly so; and the Whigs want to elect Whig Judges, who will render void the provision in the Constitution giving foreign born citizens the right to vote before full naturalization, who will give Whig constructions to the vested rights of corporations and monopolies, and will render nugatory the new code of practice by which all the technical distinctions between actions and all the tom-fooleries of special pleadings are abolished. The Whigs declare the old Constitution better than the new one—all their candidates for Judges were opposed to it. We want to commit the moulding of the new system now going into operation to its friends, not its enemies. Hence, as this Whig editor charges, we are in favor of electing Democratic Judges.

Greely is losing all hope of getting the Irish vote. He now says:

"Nearly all the numerous journals hitherto subsisting, and the patrons of the press were there by thousands, notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the weather. An immense procession was formed, escorted by several bands of music, and bearing a great variety of beautiful banners with appropriate and significant inscriptions. There was in the line an immense wagon, containing between 30 and 40 people, carrying a splendid flag, 70 feet high, with the American flag floating gracefully from its top, on which were inscribed the names of Pierce and King. The vast assemblage was addressed by Senators Douglas and Weller, in a most eloquent and acceptable manner. The '1840 enthusiasm' in Clark county is on the other side, and the Democracy there are preparing to render a good account of themselves in the pending contest."

Here is a plain charge, that such papers as the New York Freeman's Journal, the American Celt, the Boston Pilot, the Western Tablet—all Catholic papers, and each the organ of the Bishop of its district, has been "SUBSIDIZED," BRIED, and BOUGHT UP by politicians.

Will not the entire Catholic population rebel this gross slander of the Scott men upon their organs and teachers?

The Whig press of Boston complain that Frank Pierce refused to attend the great dinner, given in Boston to Mr. Baring, a member of the British Parliament. Suppose he had attended, what would the Whig press have said? Greely would have raised the howl of British influence which have been echoed back by every penny whistle Whig organ in the country. The trap was set, and Mr. Pierce was ardently solicited to attend the great dinner given to this British banker and nobleman. Pierce neither went nor wrote a letter. They now complain of it as a great act of discourtesy.

Why has Mr. Grose been circulating Abolition speeches throughout this District? Is it done for the purpose of showing his love for Abolition principles? Will the Democrats who profess to have cherished principles, run a man for Congress who will take it upon himself to circulate such trash—Concord Free Press.

To keep even with Sam. Parker, we presume, Sammy franked 3,500 Abolition documents, published at the National Era office, into his District, for the purpose of wooing back his old Abolition friends. Grose can't come up to this.

The Journal wishes to know how Gov. Wright knew anything about the certificates from Parke county, before they were published. We can tell the editor how he knew all about it. He was in Parke county when he wrote us on the 20th—had heard all about the movements of his old enemies. This is the same clique that hunted the beloved Howard to his grave. They hate Wright because he was the friend of Howard, and they will stop at nothing to defeat him.

The Journal says it has never made any charge against Gov. Wright that it has not proved. You can charge him with being a drunkard, a blackleg, a thief, a robber, and a murderer, and just send to George K. Steele, of Parke county, and the proof will be forthcoming. You will have no difficulty—select your charge and you can prove it.

The Kentucky Flag, at Covington, Ky., heretofore conducted with so much spirit and ability by S. Pike, has been purchased by R. B. & W. W. Warden. For the present Mr. Pike will continue to lend his valuable aid in the editorial department. Judge Warden, the senior proprietor, is an able writer, and a gentleman of sound political principles.

J. J. Bingham, Esq., of Lafayette, has become associated in the editorial department of the Indiana Farmer. Mr. Bingham is an able writer, and his name will give strength and character to the Farmer in the Wabash Valley.

John Wilson, an old Whig clerk in the General Land Office, has been appointed commissioner, in the place of J. Butterfield, resigned.

A Good Whig Reason.

We clip the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is an appeal addressed to the reluctant Whigs of that city and State:

"Gen. Scott is the fairly, regularly nominated candidate of the Whig party, and as such he is entitled to, and will receive the support of all who are governed by an intelligent, sincere desire, for the ascendancy of Whig principles. His political opinions do not date from a recent period; he has been a Whig from the start, and has cleaved to the party in prosperity and adversity; in good faith, therefore, we are bound to advocate his election. We could not conscientiously do otherwise."

Here is a good reason why every Whig, who has at heart the success of Whig principles, should vote for Gen. Scott. But what will Democrats say to this.

This is not the way Whigs talk when they want to honey them out of their votes. They say not one word about the success of Whig principles. Oh, no! Then they depreciate party spirit.

To enable us to cast the vote for Gen. Scott, he will receive the support of thousands of independent Democrats who cannot be transferred at the will of party leaders, and compelled to vote for a man of whom they never heard until his nomination for the Presidency.

And will receive the support of all who are governed by an intelligent, sincere desire, for the ascendancy of Whig principles. We could not conscientiously do otherwise."

Democrats! do you hear that? If this is not cool impudence where is it to be found? These independent Democrats are to be transferred, at the will of few Whig leaders, from their party and their principles, to the Whig party and made to vote for the Whig candidate. They must believe that the Democrats are very pliant tools.

Testimony impeached.

The Washington Republic says that of the thirty-six Catholics who signed the certificate from Concord, New Hampshire, in favor of Gen. Pierce, twenty-nine of them are Irishmen, employed on the Concord Railroad; and then calls on the Union to furnish better evidence. This is Whiggery on stilts. Twenty-nine of the witnesses are Irish laborers on a Railroad, and therefore their testimony must be impeached. Irishmen are very clever fellows when they will agree to vote the Whig ticket; but they won't do for witnesses unless they certify to please the Whigs.

A Great Mishap.

The Clermont Ohio Sun, says:

"The Democrats in the region of Mt. Carmel raised a fine hickory pole. After the insignia of the Democracy had been elevated, and all completed, a pet cow, belonging to some person in the neighborhood, having attached to its neck a piece of rope with which its owner was, we suppose, in the habit of fastening it at home, mounted the pole, clear to the top, and when there the rope attached to its neck became fastened by some means, and after winding it around several times, the cow attempted to descend, and in its efforts to get loose swung off and was hanged. There it hangs, a warning to the passing Whigs of their impending fate."

Hamilton, Ohio, Telegraph.

Charles L. Weller, Esq., has withdrawn from this excellent Democratic paper. It will be conducted in future by his late partner W. R. Kinsler, Esq.

The Ohio State Fair.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18, 1852.

EDITOR INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: The State Fair, just ended, was decidedly the best ever held in this State, and may say, in the Union. The number present was probably not far from 75,000. The receipts were \$13,200—being about \$6,000 more than those of any fair hitherto held in the State. The exhibition of stock was excellent, and shows a very great improvement over that of former years. The number of special entries was unusually large. The finest were the Eclipses of Morgan breed. The display of sheep was extensive, but not particularly rare. The French Melons attracted special attention. The poultry department was well filled with all the varieties of Dorkings, Cochins, Chicks, Shanghai, &c., and was one of the most interesting features of the occasion. In farm products Ohio did well, but nothing to boast of. One of the most outstanding objects in that line was a cheese weighing 1,500 pounds, manufactured in Aurora, of this State. The parade of flowers and horticultural treasures was quite large and pretty, but neither very rare nor various.

In mechanical inventions the Fair was pre-eminent. Among the most interesting I may mention the threshing machine of Emory & Co., Albany, which possesses extraordinary advantages. The iron sub-ploughs of Hall & Spear, of Pittsburgh, which combine the greatest strength with greatest facility in handling, and the miscellaneous minor agricultural implements sent in by Messrs. Nagley and Moman of the same city. Their Carolina hoes (heretofore manufactured in England) were very much admired. The reaping and mowing machine of Manny, from Illinois, is worthy of special notice. It is enough to say of its merits that it received a silver medal as the "best." The contest among the sewing machines was a brisk one, and excited universal interest. The first premium was taken by Messrs. Aiken's and Felthausen's patent from Ithaca, New York. Three competitors were on the ground. A cider mill and press, entered by Mr. Gardner, of Ohio city, pleased me much. It excels in compactness, strength, and economy.

The arrangements of the Fair were very complete, and things went off harmoniously. A large police force kept up a constant surveillance, and but few cases of disorder were committed within the enclosure. The Clevelanders treated their numerous visitors hospitably, and sent them away in good humor. The annual display was delivered by Prof. Mapes, of New Jersey, in place of Daniel Webster, who was prevented by indisposition from being in attendance.

Mr. Editor:—A communication appeared in the Journal of last Wednesday, in which the writer attempts to criticise the literary style of Geo. P. Buell, Democratic Representative from Sullivan county. Mr. Sulgrove (whom Mr. Sheets terms the "Comedian"), also took occasion, in his speech on Saturday, to criticise, and by lame attempts at wit, to ridicule a communication of Geo. P. Buell's, which recently appeared in the "Locomotive." Indeed he devoted more time to this subject than he did to State or National politics.

In looking over a copy of the Locomotive, published soon after the April election of this year, I found the following communication, signed by Mr. T. J. Tugman, alias Berry B. Sulgrove, and submit it as a specimen of the peculiar style and intellectual ability of Mr. Buell's opponent. It possesses rare literary merit, and should be "kept before the people."

QUERIES FOR TEMPERANCE LECTURERS.

"Would the presence of a 'medium,' justify an officer on the Maine Law, in searching the premises for 'spirits'?"

"Do you think that the increase of the Dutch vote, and the consequent probable overthrow of the license law, has anything to do with the present prevalence of 'spirits' in this city?"

"If an officer should fracture a Dutchman's skull, in a row, would he be exculpated under the Maine Law, on the ground that he was knocking in the 'head of a beer barrel'?"

"Do you think that the anti-temperance men labor under the delusion, that the best way to preserve the morals of the city, is to 'put 'em up in liquor'?"

Horace Greeley.—As this great embodiment of Whiggery, Abolitionism, Socialism, and spirit-rappings, has become the prophet and "Seer-Oracle" of the Scott division of the Whig party, we wish you would, Mr. Sentinel, keep the following eulogy of his as standing matter till after the election, for the special benefit of the Whigs of Indiana.

JOHN B. HOWE, Esq., of Sullivan county, has been elected to the Convention, if you can, for Clay, if not for Clay, for Corwin, if not for Corwin, for Seward, if not for Seward, for Taylor; but last of all for Scott. Scott is a man of great talents, and of great energy, and it is he who has—was in his epaulettes, and if he should be elected President, would tear the Whig party into tatters in less than six months.—Horace Greeley.

The Old Issues.—Whenever a Whig attempts to prove that there is no ground for any issue between the two parties, remember that he is paying the highest compliment to Democratic measures and men, and at the same time unconsciously rebuking the policy of his own party. To say that there are no issues between the parties is to admit the utter and irremediable overthrow of the expedients of the Whig party.—Union.

OLE BELL.—The Philadelphia North American says Ole Bell, the great villain, has purchased 120,000 acres of land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of founding there a colony of his Norwegian countrymen. The Vanguard of the enterprise, consisting of some thirty hardy-looking men, have already arrived at Condersport, in that county.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1852.

To the Democrats of Indiana.

We have long struggled together for the success of the same good cause. In sunshine and in storm, we have upheld the same glorious banner. What have we done? In 1840, the Whigs carried Indiana by 12,000 majority.

In 1843, we reclaimed the State from Whig rule, electing Gov. Whitcomb by a majority of 2,013. In 1844, Mr. Polk's majority was 2,314. In 1846, Gov. Whitcomb's majority was 4,037. In 1848, Cass's majority was 4,769. In 1849, Gov. Wright's majority was 4,779. Last year, the Democratic majority on the Congressional ticket, was 9,867.